



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 25, 1929
LIBERALS FLIRT WITH REVOLUTION
COMMUNITY CHEST
INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT
JUSTICE THROUGH LAW
WELFARE SCHEMES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Rollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929

No. 51

LIBERALS FLIRT WITH REVOLUTION

A Middlewest publication does not favor A. F. of L. opposition to Communists' activity in the trade unions. The editor says:

"Leaders of the American labor movement should give the Communists credit for what they are doing for the workers, however much they may disagree with the philosophy of Communism."

Defenders of the company "union" reason the same way. So does Mussolini. So did slave owners. Surface thinkers who flirt with Communists have not the slightest notion of the "red" objective. They believe Communists are a sort of advance guard for air-castle liberalism and vapory ideals.

Revolutionists encourage this concept. Within their inner councils, however, the "reds" express contempt for what they scornfully term "bourgeois sentimentality."

Genuine Communists—the hard, calculating revolutionists—are relatively few in this country. They do not encourage a large party membership that would threaten control by would-be dictators who fool emotional folk by their smirks at democracy.

The "red" program is to inculcate a revolutionary spirit and class hate in the workers that the following forms of mass action will follow (declaration by 1928 Congress of Third Internationale at Moscow):

"Strikes combined with demonstrations; strikes combined with armed demonstrations; finally a general strike, with an armed uprising against the bourgeoisie . . . This highest form of struggle must comply with the rules of military art; it requires a military plan."

This Congress also declared that the various Communist parties throughout the world must take orders from Moscow. "The sections of the Communist Internationale recognize only one discipline, that of the international proletariat," it was stated.

Sentimentalists who make friendly gesture at Communists would be terrified if they understood the revolutionary hopes and purposes of those whom they flatter, excuse and defend.

They are not the "blood-and-iron" stuff revolutionists depend upon. They are trustful souls who refuse to face facts. They are used to create a mob spirit that reckless and unscrupulous men would capitalize. They would cower if they knew Communists declared last summer that "the hold of the bourgeoisie can be broken only by ruthless violence."

Communists are not fooled by the support of pawns who are encouraged that the trade unions may be weakened and "red" control assured. The "reds" well know the historic policy of these fair-weather friends, who will desert when they attempt "an overthrow by force of the whole existing order," as they declared in Moscow last summer.

Men who are unaware of these frank declarations, and who impudently pose as "advisors" of the organized workers, are dangerous.

They are foes of the evolutionary principle of trade unionism, as well as our governmental structure.

The "reds" themselves secretly laugh at this

element who refuse to think and who, naturally, are trapped by the phrase mongering of Soviet publicity agents and often by the lure of Soviet gold.

Trade unionists understand the Communists' two-face policy—one for dress parade purposes and the other for grim revolution.

BY THE WAY.

American railroads which hope to cope successfully with newer forms of transportation are not resting on their laurels, content with past great achievements. They are up and doing, intent on providing better transportation than ever. The eight-mile tunnel through the Cascade Mountains just opened up by the Great Northern Railroad is an indication of this aggressive spirit. The Cascade tunnel reduces mountain grades and cuts two hours from east and west schedules. It makes for cheapening and quickening transportation and for greater efficiency. The new tunnel, big electrification projects recently announced, hook-ups with airplane lines and increased efficiency in operation shows that the railroads are alive to the necessity of maintaining and increasing efficiency to meet the competition of the automobile, airplane and other means of transportation and travel. The Iron Horse may be limping a bit, but it is far from being beaten in the race for transportation business. J. B. Campbell of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said in speaking at the dedication of the Cascade tunnel. The great army of railroad workers will not see their jobs vanish in the near future, as some have feared, if the railroads continue their efforts for greater efficiency and usefulness. However, inroads by bus and truck lines have shown that the railroads are facing real foes, whose strength it would be folly to belittle or underestimate. * * *

There are thirty-six states of this glorious union that permit boys and girls under 12 years of age to engage in productive employment. There are thirty-three million children under the age of 14 years. Only twenty-two states have any laws regulating the employment of these children. In all other states they can, and do, compete with their fathers, and older brothers and sisters. In other words, child labor, instead of being intelligently curbed is being encouraged in this enlightened land. Sad as it is there is likelihood of another wave of exploitation of child labor as factories and mills are moving south where there has been few and scanty protective measures for the protection of the children. The governor of one southern state told a delegation of women that it would be useless for them to try to get through legislative measures for protection of women and children in industry as he would veto any such measure. Brutally he admitted his reasons were economic. He wanted to encourage cotton mills in his state. Thus capitalists who have been forced into recognizing the rights of children and women in some northern states will now proceed with exploitation, overwork, underpay, unprotected machinery and neglected sanitary conditions. The governor's confession covers the situation. Profit is the god and the only god some capitalists worship.

TO SET NEW HAIRCUT STYLE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The world's largest convention of barbers will meet in Indianapolis September 11th next.

The convention will be held under the auspices of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union and will have more than one thousand delegates in attendance with a visiting attendance of about five thousand barbers and their friends, representing one of the militant trade unions of the country.

There will be delegates from every city in the United States and Canada, Porto Rico, Hawaii and fraternal delegates from European countries who will bring special messages to the barbers of the North American continent; for the first time in the history of the union there will be women delegates in attendance.

Between business sessions, lectures of an academic nature will be given and a new policy be formulated to cope with modern day chirotonsory.

One of the features of the educational program will be the setting of an American style in haircuts. The old idea of an American haircut—placing a crock about young Timothy's head and hewing to the line with a pair of sheep shears is passe. Leon Worthall, chairman of the convention committee, who is in Indianapolis arranging the details of the meeting, said the convention will be an epochal event in the history of the union.

The educational features will cover an entirely new curriculum, embodying thricology, elementary knowledge of chemistry and dermatology; the general use of antiseptics for the prevention and spreading of skin diseases; scientific massaging of the face and scalp with special training in beauty culture.

"American barbers are known as the best in the world," Worthall said. "The borrowing of styles from Europe, to me, is an admission that we Americans are of an inferior creative mind. As a matter of fact, this is untrue. All we need is a little more 'superior complex,' and the union will give us this."

Worthall refused to reveal any hint of what the new "Amrican style" of haircut would be, but said it would be demonstrated at the convention.

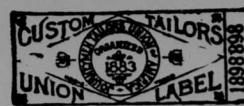
The Indianapolis general headquarters of the barbers is busy preparing for the convention. James C. Shanessy, general president, and Jacob Fischer, general secretary-treasurer of the union, are the resident international officers who are directing the pre-convention work.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Newspaper stereotypers in Portland secured an arbitration award that raises wages 50 cents a day. The decision dates back to September 1st.

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COMMUNITY CHEST.

Men, women and children aggregating more than 160,000 received kindly ministrations by Community Chest agencies in 1928, according to a compilation made by the Department of Social Work and reported this week by Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the General Executive Committee, to Leland W. Cutler, chairman of the Campaign Committee, which is mobilizing 6,000 volunteers to raise \$2,275,000 between March 4th and 15th.

Girls' Clubs, Boys' Clubs, Neighborhood Centers and like character-building institutions had a daily average attendance of 3,664 or a gross attendance approximating 1,145,168 during the year.

The comparative statement shows increased demands were made upon the agencies during 1928 as against the previous year. Delinquency among children, however, decreased. Some of the outstanding comparisons among the larger groups, although they do not cover all the agency work, follow:

	1927	1928
Needy families given relief.....	10,921	12,427
Children given parental care by		
Chest Agencies	5,282	7,755
Girls cared for in Rescue Homes...	968	1,117
Young girls, strangers in San Francisco, cared for in boarding homes	834	748
Delinquent children cared for in institutions	488	373
Persons receiving assistance in obtaining employment or who were otherwise aided	30,732	32,881
Persons receiving free or part-pay hospital care	2,856	4,894
Calls made in homes by visiting nurses	35,336	38,727
Persons given convalescent care...	1,210	1,621

In addition to the foregoing 48,137 babies and children of the runabout age were examined and given beneficial instruction at health center clinics and at the hospitals.

Children's day homes, nursery kindergartens and kindred agencies during the year helped 17,485 more children.

Activities in the interest of the homeless, jobless single men are shown by the daily average report, as follows:

	1927	1928
Homeless men given lodging (daily)...	82	274
Hungry men, broke and out of work, fed	247	272
Jobs found for unemployed men.....	112	206

The cost of Community Chest social and welfare work is shown in the division of the dollar, thusly:

Relief3191
Babies and orphans.....	.1818
Hospitals1420
Work with Boys.....	.0842
Character and Health Building.....	.0798
Work with Girls.....	.0703
Health0684
Campaign0272
Administration0272

\$1.00

Addressing team workers who will make the fund solicitation, Leland W. Cutler, campaign chairman, said:

"We are going to tell the people of San Francisco the services performed by the agencies and what it cost.

"It is just as much the job of the people we call upon to help fill this Chest as it is our job. I am a volunteer the same as you are. I don't get a cent.

"We are approaching this job, not merely as a duty, but because we don't want to see children starve. We want to see them have a chance.

"The \$2,275,000 this campaign committee is asked to raise is the minimum required. We cannot afford to be without even ten of the dollars we have set out to get. I know we will not fail."

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT.

The California Labor Market Bulletin, issued by Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, shows an increase in factory employment and payroll in December, 1928, compared with the same month of 1927. The bulletin shows that the same 749 representative California manufacturing establishments which employed 144,080 workers in December, 1927, employed 153,877 workers in December, 1928, an increase of 9,797 employees, or 6.8 per cent. The total weekly payroll for the same establishments in December, 1927, was \$4,263,262, compared with \$4,626,745 in December, 1928, an increase of \$363,483, or 8.5 per cent.

Since August, 1928, the barometer of factory employment and payroll in California has been rising, indicating greater employment and earnings for industrial workers compared with the same months of the preceding year. According to Louis Bloch, the statistician of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, the monthly gains in factory employment are likely to continue at least during the earlier part of the present year.

Among the groups of industries which show the greatest gains in employment in December, 1928, compared with December, 1927, are the following: Chemicals, oils, and paints, including petroleum refining, 28.4 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 10.9 per cent; foods, beverages and tobacco, 7.4 per cent; and printing and publishing, 5.5 per cent.

Decreases in employment in December, 1928, compared with December, 1927, are shown for the following groups of industries: Wood manufactures, 4.9; stone, clay and glass products, 3.1; and textiles, 2.3.

The average weekly earnings of factory employees in December, 1927, were \$29.59, compared with \$30.07 in December, 1928, an increase of forty-eight cents, or 1.6 per cent. Among the industries showing weekly earnings in excess of the average of \$30.07 are the following: Mineral oil refining, \$39.97; printing, \$36.95; ship and boat building, \$35.60; structural and ornamental steel work, \$33.30; and cars, locomotives and repairs, \$43.71.

PENSIONS "TOM" MARSHALL'S WIDOW.

By unanimous vote, the Senate last week passed a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, who presided over the deliberations of the upper house during the eight years of Woodrow Wilson's administration.

Marshall had a long and distinguished public career, but he was the kind of man who could not make money in politics. As a consequence, he was compelled to constantly draw on his private resources while he was governor of Indiana and Vice-President, and when he died he left a very small estate.

Mrs. Marshall is now living in Arizona and devoting herself to the care of her aged mother.

"Had 'Tom' Marshall been willing to 'play the game,'" said one Senator, "he might have died worth a million.

"The fact that he died a poor man is the best evidence that he was an honest public servant."

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JUSTICE THROUGH LAW

By Albert Levitt, Ridgefield, Connecticut.
Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University.
**WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU
SERIES**

It is a privilege to announce the beginning of another group of brief popular articles for our readers. This popular series on the law, entitled "Justice Through Law," has been especially prepared for the Workers Education Bureau and syndicated by the Bureau. Professor Levitt, who is the author of this series, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, sometime member of the faculties of the Columbia University and the Yale Law School, and the author of legal articles in the leading law journals. He will welcome comments on his articles.—Editor's Note.

No. I.

THE DEMAND FOR FREEDOM.

Human beings are emotional. They react to each other more with their spirits than with their minds. They feel more often than they think. It is easier to love or hate, to respect or despise some person or thing than it is to make an intelligent judgment concerning that person or thing. At the same time every individual demands freedom for the expression of his emotions in action. Naturally this is so. Pent-up emotions are destructive of human comfort and ease. Expressed emotions bring relaxation of body and peace of mind.

If human beings could always live together in friendliness there would be little or no need for law. Each individual could express his own individuality as he felt impelled. No two individuals would want the same thing, at the same time, in the same place to the mutual exclusion of the other. Unfortunately, human beings are not made that way. Most often an individual wants that which another wants, demands that which another has, declines to give up that which another claims.

For example: Two men love the same girl. Each wants her for his own. Neither wishes to share her with the other. Both make mutually exclusive claims upon her. The result is ill feeling, friction and strife between the two claimants for the girl's affections.

Or take the question of the "open shop." The manufacturer wants it. He can make more money, so he thinks, and have better control of his employees if they are not members of a union. On the other hand, the workers know that each by himself is at a great disadvantage in bargaining with his employer. He knows that in union there is real strength. The non-unionized worker is, to the union worker, a constant detriment and menace. But the principles of the open shop and the

closed shop are mutually exclusive. They clash. They are not altogether reconcilable. The adherents of the one are necessarily antagonistic to the adherents of the other. These antagonistic individuals and groups can not, and do not, live in industrial peace and harmony.

If an individual could, and did, live entirely by himself it would not matter what he demanded. Robinson Crusoe on a desert island can do exactly as he pleases. No one else cares. No one else is there to care. But ordinary human beings do not live that way. The individual is usually a member of a family, group, community nation. He is a social being. He is surrounded by others. His activities affect other human beings. What may be a good to him may appear as an evil to others. What helps him may hurt another. He can not be absolutely and entirely free to do as he wants to do. It is a commonplace of human experience that the freedom of one individual must be limited by the like freedom of other individuals. Only such freedom which is mutually helpful to the group of which the individual is a member can be permitted in any organized society. Self-centered freedom is destructive of both the individual and the society to which he belongs. Social freedom is limited freedom.

Obviously there must be limits to conduct. Who is to set the limits? Not the individual himself as he is the one to be controlled. Nor can the group always be trusted. It, at times, is destructive of individual freedom altogether. It is the function of the law to balance out the limits of both social and individual freedom of action. Where the spirit of law is, there is true freedom.

POCKET VETO CASE.

The United States Supreme Court is considering the legality of a presidential pocket veto of a law which would permit Indians to sue the government for lands taken from them without compensation.

The decision will have a direct bearing on the Muscle Shoals bill which was also given the pocket veto by the President, who did not sign the bill nor did he return the bill with his objections to Congress.

The controversy centers around a definition of what constitutes an adjournment of Congress, as provided by Section 7, Article I, of the Constitution.

That section declares: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

The Indians, together with defenders of the Muscle Shoals law, insist that "adjournment of Congress" means final adjournment and not an adjournment of the same Congress for several days or for several months.

This is the first time the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide this technicality.

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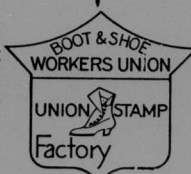
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CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The January meeting of the union was well attended and much business of importance was transacted. The report of the secretary showed a total membership of 1,467, and withdrawals and deposits during the preceding month were exactly equal in number, there being 45 of each. Applications for membership were received from F. B. Boyle, J. L. Harrigan, W. P. Nagle, J. B. Pilgrim, J. B. Ruano, C. K. Simon, W. Wegman, Jr., and F. R. Wilkins. The membership committee reported favorably upon the applications of H. E. Bazire, T. J. Mitchell, C. E. Schneider and V. B. Scott, and all were elected to membership. Three other applicants failed to appear before the committee and their applications were laid over for future consideration. In addition to those elected to membership there were obligated at the same time, as apprentice members, L. C. Hinz, L. Morgan, P. G. Nelson and E. W. Whitehead. The executive committee reported but one death during the preceding month, that of W. F. Carroll, which had already been noted in these columns. The union concurred in two decisions of the executive committee in appeals originating in the Bulletin chapel, and likewise concurred in the position of the executive committee "that the union will only enforce the terms of the contract entered into by the organization." This statement by the executive committee was the result of a dispute between an employer and employee where the employee had entered into a private agreement, which was not in keeping with the terms of the contract. The union also voted to pay during 1929 a monthly pension of \$5.00 to its members resident at the Union Printers' Home, with the provision that such pension should start thirty days after admittance to the Home, and that to be eligible to receive this pension the member must have had two years cumulative membership in No. 21. The applications of the Victor Pollak Printing Company and the Dolores Press for the use of the Allied Label were reported to the union.

Charges were presented against eight members, and motion prevailed that the charges be deemed cognizable, and the chair appointed as an investigating committee A. F. Moore, R. W. Boerner, Harry Johnston, M. R. Douglass and F. L. DeJarnatt. The union donated \$100.00 to the Community Chest; \$50.00 to the Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund; subscribed for three months to a local paper to be sent to Albany Union; purchased two tickets to the annual ball of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the Police Department. The application of Joseph G. Rickard for the old age pension was unanimously approved. It was the sense of the meeting that it did not favor the proposition of sending a fraternal delegate from the California Conference of Typographical Unions to the meeting of the Northwest Conference of Typographical Unions. The union concurred in the recommendation of the executive committee that No. 21 "not endorse" the proposal to amend the laws of the I. T. U. for the purpose of creating a convention entertainment fund and providing for its operation. The president submitted a proposed addition to the local law which would give the organization control of "learners on typesetting machines."

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MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

Printed copies of the newspaper scale for 1929 are available and chairmen of newspaper chapels are urged to procure a supply at headquarters.

Early on Sunday morning Secretary Michelson was notified by police of Harbor Station that one of our members, F. L. Janaszak, had been slugged while in his berth on a Sacramento river boat and had been taken to the Harbor Emergency Hospital. The secretary immediately visited the hospital, and, while details are meager, it appears that Mr. Janaszak had remained in his berth after the boat was tied up, and that, despite the fact that there is supposed to be a watchman at the gangplank, two thugs entered Mr. Janaszak's stateroom and attempted to rob him. The assailants, after searching Mr. Janaszak's coat, managed to make their escape. The doctor's examination showed that Mr. Janaszak had received a fractured skull in his efforts to ward off the robbers.

Friends of Wray Burgess will regret to learn that he has been confined to the Hahnemann Hospital following an operation for appendicitis but is now convalescent and expects to resume work within two or three weeks.

From the Sacramento Union Labor Bulletin it is learned that there has been placed with the Western States Life blanket insurance covering all the employees of the various McClatchy papers.

From the East Bay Labor Journal it is learned that at a recent meeting of the Oakland Central Labor Council, G. W. McDill of Typographical Union No. 36 introduced a resolution asking that the practice of the Piedmont Board of Education in permitting the printing department of the Piedmont High School to enter into competition with the commercial printing establishments of the East Bay be investigated. Mr. McDill explained that it was not the policy of the Typographical Union to object to the advancement of educational subjects and that agreements had been reached with other school boards which afforded the students opportunity of vocational training without their product entering the commercial field to the detriment of both the employer and employee.

The following two items are lifted from the columns of the Los Angeles Citizen of recent date: "According to those present, the organization meeting of the Conservative party of Typographical Union No. 174, held last Sunday morning at 220½ South Main Street, was well attended. Charles T. Scott, former International representative in this section, called the gathering to order and stated the object. Permanent organization was formed by the election of John H. English, chairman of the Examiner chapel, as chairman, and W. K. Lockwood of the Secretary's chapel, as secretary. Cards stating the objects of the party were distributed and signed, pledging support of the party. Adjournment was then taken until Sunday, January 27th, at the same place for further business."

"Word comes from Detroit of the signing of a contract between Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 and the newspaper publishers and employers of linotype operators in job offices, that brought an increase of 5 cents an hour over the previous scale. The new rate of \$1.38 an hour for night work, \$1.30 for day work, and \$1.46 for other shifts that either split the day or night hours. The contract runs for three years and provides that if there is an increase of more than one-half per cent of the accepted index figure in the cost of living, automatically the scale will be reopened for the purpose of negotiating an increase in the hourly rate. But if the cost of living drops, there will be no revision downward. The scale runs for three years. Negotiations for the job scale increase are still going on."

The following dispatch is of interest to our members: Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17 (I. L. N. S.).

—Rumors and reports that the International Typographical Union, with headquarters here, had voted a special bond issue to finance a newspaper published by union printers at Albany, N. Y., where the workers have been locked out, were vigorously denied at headquarters. President Howard of the International said the reports were "about as accurate as others which have been disseminated concerning the situation at Albany."

"If we wished to finance a newspaper in Albany we would not have to vote a bond issue," President Howard told the correspondent of International Labor News Service. "We have some \$6,000,000 in banks in Indianapolis and the membership of the Typographical Union would go to any financial lengths in financing such a newspaper if necessary," he said.

"The president of the New York Typographical

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Union No. 6 has placed several thousands of dollars at the disposal of the Albany union printers and is willing to put in a million more if it is needed. The Boston union has also voted assistance and if we wished we could stick in a total of \$17,000,000 in this enterprise, through assessments and otherwise."

President Howard explained that the situation at Albany was not so complex as the publishers of the papers there would have it.

"It is merely one of principle," the printers' chief said. "For months before the old scale expired the publishers had mulled over the matter and decided on a plan of action which included the 44-hour week and an increase in wages. When it came time to put the matter into effect the publishers decided they would arbitrate to see whether they would have to do as they had previously decided. Of course, that sort of thing doesn't go with the printers."

Believing that the percentage of local members receiving The Clarion is larger than the percentage receiving the Journal, the following paragraphs from President Howard's pages are quoted: "Amendments to the by-laws and general laws adopted at the Charleston convention and constitutional amendments adopted by the referendum at a later date become effective January 1. The book of laws for 1929 containing these changes has not been printed and distributed for the reason that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has not rendered a decision in the mailer injunction case. The court has had this case under advisement for about nine months and we are hopeful a decision will be forthcoming in the near future."

"One amendment adopted at Charleston prohibits the use of the union label in jurisdictions where the weekly scale is below \$35 for forty-four hours in commercial, book and job offices and forty-eight hours on newspapers."

"Since the adoption of this amendment scales have been increased in a number of jurisdictions to meet the requirement. Use of the label has value. With active committees in the field diverting work to union offices and educating the public as to the things for which the union label stands the label is made more valuable."

P. E. Campau is recovering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning suffered last week while on a hunting trip.

The attention of our women members, as well as that of the wives, daughters, mothers and sisters of all members is directed to the work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League. The Auxiliary in its field supplements the work of the League in promoting the union label, card, and button. It endeavors to educate the womenfolk of union members on the benefits to be derived from spending union-earned money with the firms that employ union labor. It makes special effort toward furnishing information regarding women's and children's wear bearing the union label, and where these articles can be obtained. The Auxiliary meets the first and third Wednesdays, and its dues are but 25 cents per month. Various social affairs are given to the end of forwarding its work. With the new year it has made renewed effort to increase its membership roll, and extends a cordial invitation to the women to enroll.

The following item is from Editor & Publisher of January 19th: "An agreement was reached by publishers of Indianapolis newspapers and Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1 last week, whereby members of the union working on all three Indianapolis papers obtained a seven-hour and forty-minute day."

Previously the printers had worked eight hours. Officials of the union saw in the concession the first step toward a seven-hour day.

The agreement went into effect Monday, as

did an agreement between the publishers of the Indianapolis Star and the Union whereby several linotype operators come to work at 5:30 p. m., instead of 6, as in the past.

Ten agate machines and several ad machines will be started at 5:30 in the future, in an effort to have more type set for the first edition, which goes to press shortly after 9 o'clock.

Under the old agreement, if the Star wished to bring printers on early, it was necessary to send out a special call and pay \$1 per man for the call. With the new system it is expected all these difficulties will be overcome.

The printers coming to work at 5:30 will work for seven hours and forty minutes and the next shift, coming on at 6:10 o'clock, will work for a similar period, except in case of overtime."

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

That patient hunter of the linotype ills and operator's troubles, relates the following on himself. He had just got on the boat (ferry) and decided he would check the time he had taken to get from the office to the boat. He pulled out his watch, took a look and was satisfied. Now this watch is a hunting case affair, and the most natural thing to do after looking at it is to close the case with pressure of the thumb. Louie did exactly this, and more. He pressed, and pressed some more, but alas, he had pressed his thumb on the crystal and broke it. Margreiter has installed non-breakable crystal to his timepiece.

A strange gentleman appeared in the chapel a few days ago. He was a stranger, and yet there was something about his talk and actions that we all knew. His face was familiar. He had the appearance of one Joe Benz, but surely this was not Mr. Benz? Yes, it was Joe all right, and the strange facial appearance was due to his having decided that the growth on his upper lip would not develop into anything more than a growth. With one stroke of the razor he removed the alleged mustache, and now we have to get accustomed to Benz without his nineteen-whisker mustache.

Can you believe it? Yes, it is true! Oh, the score was 21 to 4 in our favor. You bet they did! How did they do it? Well, you just can't keep a good ball team down all the time. At last our pets won a game: over the editorial staff and without the help of the Board of Strategy, which is composed of Messrs. Fleming and Gallagher. They walloped, plastered, slammed and otherwise made things miserable for the news gatherers. "Lefty" Farrell turned twenty-one batters back via the strikeout route.

"How to Read Proof" is the title of a book that Johnny Neely expects to publish some of these days. Johnny is getting himself in shape for the writing of that book by putting some of

his theories in practice, that is, by actual reading of the stuff the boys turn out. Johnny spent some time in the proofroom this week. Joe Holland says he will assist Neely in any way he can.

Louis Muir had to quit pounding out type for a few days owing to a bad knee. We might say, however, that this knee did not keep Louie from chasing golf balls around Lincoln Park. Such is the game of golf.

"Heinie" Jensen put up a "tf" slip Monday. Jensen has been having some trouble with his hip and decided it had gone far enough.

Mr. E. L. Thomas received word last Friday of the death of his brother, who was killed in an automobile accident in New York City.

Louie Margreiter visited John Collins last Sunday and found John recovering very nicely from his recent illness.

Silverware was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Butcher by the members of this chapel on the occasion of their wedding.

Frank Richards of the proofroom suffered illness from the flu this week.

Mailer Notes—By Leroy S. Smith.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 was held on Sunday, January 20th. There was a large attendance of members present. In addition to routine business, \$24.00 was donated to the Samuel Gompers Memorial Fund. The convention plan endorsed by Kansas City, Mo., Typos was non-concurred in. Printed copies of by-laws revised by President, Secretary and the writer, were presented to union to be acted upon at our regular March meeting.

Giving more evidence of their abilities and success as live-wire officials and go-getters for the working mailers, President Giacola and officers of Chicago Mailers recently signed up a 100 per cent union contract with the Tribune of that city. Under the new contract the Chicago Tribune will give employment to about 70 journeymen. The Chicago local is gaining in membership, sixteen new members were recently obligated.

James R. Martin, president Boston mailers, and a former member of this local, has blossomed out as editor and publisher of "The Labor Chronicle," a new labor monthly published at Cambridge, Mass. While lawyers and dentists have graduated from the ranks of the mailers, we believe President Martin is the first mailer to rise to the rank of editor and publisher, in which calling, that of journalist, we wish him success.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929

"It seems to me that the Federal Radio Commission ought to recognize the importance of having one station at least that is under the control of organized labor which may broadcast the ideals and principles for which labor stands to the millions of working people of this country during the night time, the only time when the great masses of people can listen to it."—Senator C. C. Dill of Washington.

A trade union delegation from other countries visited Rome last week and urged Mussolini to permit Italian workers to affiliate with the regular organized labor movement. These workers are now compelled to join Fascist unions, officered and controlled by the government. According to press cables Mussolini replied: "You have wasted your time, gentlemen. I am dictator of 50,000,000 Italians. My word is law." The answer should be remembered by American trade unionists during this year's campaign to double the A. F. of L. membership. Mussolini has counterparts in this country whose "word is law," and who, likewise, dictate the lives of citizens. They are less frank than the Italian autocrat, but their company "union," their "yellow dog" and their labor injunction speak for themselves. It is a waste of time to appeal to these industrial czars, who ignore every legal right and moral maxim. "Power" is their code. This can only be challenged by disciplined, intelligent trade unions. The industrial autocrat openly combats trade unions, but he has a secret admiration for workers who unite and defeat his purpose. He triumphed through courage. He admires this quality in other men, even though he fights them. The autocrat's purpose is not only to control wages and working conditions, but to control every social and political activity of employees. He well knows that organization is the first step to independence. This he would block—not by the brutal methods of Mussolini, but by paternalistic opiates and by diplomatic gestures of professed friendship. While their methods differ, Mussolini and he have the same objective. In this organizing campaign trade unionists should develop an iron will. They invite defeat if they accept honeyed phrases or are hopeful that autocrats will voluntarily surrender their power over wage workers.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Very rarely does an industrial institution put into effect a welfare plan without first having figured it out to see whether it will return dividends to the stockholders, even though those increased earnings may be unfairly extracted from the pay envelope of employees. And just as rarely do we find them willing to admit the real purpose they have in mind, because to get the results they must persuade the workers that the thing is being done in the interest of employees and at great sacrifice to the employers. Of course, it should not be possible for such characters to fool employees in such a way, and they do not fool intelligent workers, most of whom are affiliated with the union of their craft, because they know that only by collective action can they protect themselves against the greed that surrounds them on all sides. It is because of the intelligence of the organized workers that so few welfare schemes are inaugurated in union shops, and, as a general rule, when one reads about the starting of some philanthropic plan by an industrial establishment it is very safe to assume that the concern is one antagonistic to the organization of its workers in bona fide trade unions affiliated with their fellows in other similar establishments for mutual benefit and protection.

Samuel Gompers once said that organization was the first expression of intelligence on the part of wage workers and that if they did not possess enough brains to get together with other workers so that an injury to one would become the concern of all, there was little hope for preventing them from becoming the victims of selfish and scheming industrial magnates bent upon exploiting them for the benefit of the money grabbers. In a recent hearing before a United States Senate committee a fine illustration of this came to light through the frankness of a witness. Young Mr. Loree, son of the president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in testifying, said the company did not "recognize unions" unless it had to, and then he proceeded to describe the various paternalistic schemes, principally along the lines of insurance, that the company had established, including the "flexible eight-hour day," by which the men might be worked ten hours without overtime pay. He was so frank about things that it was hard for members of the committee to believe their ears, and many times he was asked to repeat his statement so that there might be no misunderstanding.

He shocked some of his hearers when he declared that "sentiment" was not permitted to influence the relations between employer and employee on the D. & H. and that nothing was done for the men except what "good business" might suggest.

Some railroad officials might have sought to camouflage the road's "welfare policies" as altruism, but not Mr. Loree.

He insisted on calling them by their right name—"Good Business."

But good business for whom? And again Mr. Loree was frank.

Good business for the railroad company.

In the opinion of management it is cheaper for the D. & H. to give its employees insurance rather than the wages and working conditions which would inevitably follow the unionization of the property.

We think the management is mistaken, but, nevertheless, that is what is in the back of its head.

Mr. Loree is to be commended for stating the proposition with startling frankness. The truth coming from a general manager may open the eyes of those foolish folk who imagine that there is some "sentiment" back of the boss' desire to provide a substitute for organization.

The D. & H. is no worse than the other corporations which are boosting these welfare schemes.

All figure—and this is one case where figures don't lie—that for every dollar invested in company unions, group insurance, and related "plans," they will be able to extract five dollars from the pay envelopes of their employees.

In addition, it must not be forgotten that these welfare schemes may be withdrawn whenever the boss thinks it is "good business" to do so, but the benefits won by trade-union action are enduring.

They can not be changed, without a fight, except through the orderly processes of negotiation.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Attacking Matthew Woll is getting to be the favorite indoor sport of those who seek a way of hitting the labor movement a wallop without exposing their hand as labor baiters. First among the light brigades to charge against Woll were the Communists. How they did go after him! They marked him down as a tool of the capitalist class, of course. The trouble was that Woll had been fighting to prevent the Communists from wrecking trade unions, including the Fur Workers' Union. Next the New Republic, monthly expression of what might be called the medium grade intelligentsia, opened fire, a fire directed mainly by Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University. Of course the Nation, the Oswald Garrison Villard outlet, chimed in. Finally comes the New Leader, New York organ of the Socialist party. The New Leader is, if anything, more foxy than the rest. It asks Woll a series of questions, which he is requested to answer at the rate of one a week and which it will answer all by itself if he doesn't. The circulation department will just hate that!

Prof. Dewey has written six articles in the New Republic. Of course Dewey is not a Communist. But he is an apologist for the Soviet regime, after a trip to Russia, where he saw what he saw and didn't see what he didn't see. Now Dewey has a great reputation as a philosopher. He has been looked up to. He has been almost an image on high, almost beyond reach of criticism. Among the attackers of the day he stands a bit to one side. But when Dewey so far forgets his own philosophy as to join an onslaught such as this he must leave his wings at home and get ready to fight. Dewey has slipped off his pedestal into the mud. Those who have admired his fine ideas as to education and philosophy will regret more than all others that he has skidded into the red clay. It is a pity and nothing less. He cannot now go back to Parnassus and hold court as though nothing had happened. He has got his hands dirty and the dirt won't come off, no matter how hard he tries to throw it at Matthew Woll.

Woll has for more than some 15 years helped shape American labor policy. Some of labor's most aggressive tactics during those years have been either in whole or in part developed by him. What is needed is not a defense of Woll, but an explanation of the mud slinging. That is not so far from hand. Dewey's case is not so abstruse. Dewey apologizes for and defends the Soviets. Woll hates them and fights them and their nefarious work. The Communist papers fight every non-Communist and have no regard for truth. The Socialist party press, once approaching a state of power, has sunk into a miasmatic condition not unlike a spinsterhood of hopelessness sans memories. That the Federated Press should tag along at the foot of the yapping parade is to be expected. Its managing editor, writing in The Nation, had "the mob spirit running high" at New Orleans when the Dewey name was in the arena and when Brookwood was denied approval. Oh, well, this is nothing new to labor and its leaders. Nor will it ever be new as long as there are causes to be supported and men to give their energies to those causes. Happily, the slush guns are levelled at a man who can stand against them.

Mrs. Henpeck (sarcastically)—I suppose you've been to see a sick friend—holding his hand all evening.

Mr. Henpeck (sadly)—If I'd been holding his hands I'd have made some money.—Jester.

WIT AT RANDOM

He—There is something dove-like about you.
She—You flatterer.
He—Yes, you're pigeon-toed.—Judge.

Football Coach (to players)—Remember that football develops individuality, initiative, leadership. Now, get in there and do exactly as I tell you.

"You are working too hard," said the doctor.
"I know it," sighed the patient, "but it is the only way I can keep up the easy payments."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What's the idea of the suitcase, Jim—going away?"

"No; I heard the church was giving a rummage sale, and I'm taking my duds down to the office until it's over."

Leslie had always been very much afraid of dogs.

One day, after a struggle to get him to pass a large dog which stood on the corner, his mother scolded him for his unnecessary fear.

"Well," was the reply, "you'd be afraid of dogs if you was as low down as I am."

We pass the hand-embroidered liver pad along to Strickland Gilliland for telling us about the Champion long-distance absent-minded of the world.

He met an old fellow once who was so absent-minded that he poured his maple syrup down his back and scratched his waffles.—Florida Times-Union.

A woman entered a fruit store and said to the man:

"Two of those apples you sold me yesterday were rotten. I intended to bring them along to show you, but I forgot."

"Oh, that's all right, lady," said the man, reaching for a bag. "Your word is as good as the apples."

An eminent physician was giving a lecture at the weekly meeting of a ladies' lecture club.

After his interesting talk, he stood at the door to meet the ladies and answer any questions which they might want to ask him.

One very well-meaning little old lady asked him how he got started on the road to success.

He responded that his first duties in the medical field were as a naval surgeon.

"My, my," she murmured, "isn't this a day of specialization?"—Forbes Magazine

A Virginian who had moved to Baltimore was driving through the section where he formerly lived and stopped at a log cabin to get a drink.

An old black woman came out, and he recognized her as one from his old plantation.

She was fat and slovenly and had a corncob pipe in her mouth, black, foul and dribbling over her chin. He spoke to her.

"Look here, aunty, aren't you a good woman?"

"Yes, sur, I is."

"Don't you know what the Good Book says about keeping yourself clean and undefiled?"

"Yes, sah, I heered about dat."

"Well, what do you suppose they will say to you if you try to get into heaven with your breath smelling from that dirty old pipe?"

"Now, hole on der, Massa Roy, I 'spects when I die and go to heaven I'se gonna leave my breff behind."

MATTHEW WOLL RESIGNS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Matthew Woll has resigned as president of the International Photo Engravers' Union, the resignation effective January 20th. Mr. Woll, president of the organization since 1906, becomes first vice-president.

E. J. Volz, president of New York Local Union No. 1, first vice-president of the international union, becomes president. Volz has for years been one of the leading figures in the affairs of the international and is an ardent supporter of the policies that have brought it, under Woll's leadership, to its present strong position.

Union's Progress Under Woll.

The growth of the Photo Engravers' Union under the presidency of Mr. Woll has been almost phenomenal. Not only has its progress been marked in point of membership, but it has been one of the leaders in the march toward better wages and better working conditions. While the union has been known as one which followed what the radicals term conservative policies, it has, because of that, forged ahead, bringing its members enviable places in the industrial world. The organization has been a leader in the development of co-operation with employers, an endeavor which has extended to the scientific, or production end of the business. With the help of the union much of the waste has been eliminated and old, loss-creating practices have been abolished. Not only that, but the industry has been able to abolish ruinous, cut-throat competition.

Mr. Woll retains the editorship of the official journal of the union, the International Photo Engraver. His vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor is not affected by the change.

From the beginning of the dream of a trade union life insurance enterprise, Mr. Woll has been the driving force toward reality. He was chairman of the special committee appointed by Samuel Gompers to investigate trade union insurance and to determine what labor ought to do in that great field. With him George W. Perkins, then president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, served with equal diligence and idealism. As the work of the committee proceeded and it became clear that labor must form its own life insurance institution, Woll took the lead in driving the plans through, with a success that has stood as an acknowledged marvel of speed and thoroughness. In the formative stage and in the first year and a half of its operations, the company has broken all records. For more than a year Mr. Woll has known that eventually he would have to relinquish the presidency of the union to which he has given such long and splendid service, but he held off as long as possible. Finally, he says in his announcement of resignation, the business of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company has become so voluminous and so pressing that further delay is impossible.

Phone Market 170

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
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FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES**

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To the dealer who gives
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assortment of work and
outing clothing for men
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a good smoke . . . pipe
smokers in particular realize
how difficult it is to obtain
just the right pipe that satis-
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the joy that comes from a
pipe that fits the mouth per-
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The Emporium Smoke
Shop offers a specialized
group of select pipes that fit
your mouth . . . in addition
caters to the smoking trade
with your favorite cigars and
cigarettes, fine tobaccos, and
a varied assortment of
lighters.

Try the Emporium Smoke
Shop, on the first floor, for
your next good smoke.

The Emporium
SAN FRANCISCO

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Minutes of Meeting Held January 17th.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday, January 17th.

The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. V. Williams, and on roll call the following were noted absent: Jack Williams and J. Berke. The Chair appointed Delegate J. C. Willis as Vice-President pro-tem.

Credentials—From Waiters Union No. 30 for Theo. Johnson and J. P. Hale, present and seated. Sign Painters Union No. 510 for W. Spence and E. McLaughlin, present and seated. Janitor's Union for L. Etherington and G. Frost; G. Frost being present was seated. Upholsterers' Union No. 28 for Marge E. Taylor, not present. Bill Poster's Union for J. Nelson and H. Dane, not present. Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110 for Jos. Naughton and Arthur Maule, not present. No delegates will be seated unless they are present.

Communications—From San Francisco Building Trades Council, minutes, noted and filed. From the Secretary, Manning, making a strong appeal for a demand for the Union Label, Card and Button; filed. From Typographical Union No. 21, monthly bulletin of fair print shops, filed for reference. From State Compensation Insurance Fund stating that our 1928 policy is closed, filed. From the Call Labor Editor, Harry Hall, stating he will publish all news he can obtain from unions, referred to Secretary. From Herman the Tailor, stating he will give a discount of 10 per cent to union members in good standing, filed.

Bills—Read and approved by Trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report—Visited various stores, sent notice to all unions whose delegates have not attended, received the automatic machine back and visited unions at night. Also reported that the Real Silk Hosiery and the Allen-A Hosiery Co. were unfair to the Textile Workers International Union. Report concurred.

Report of Unions—Waiters reported on their election of new officers, of requesting a demand for their house card which are only in places that are 100 per cent fair. Hatters report that the Superior Hat Co. is still unfair to them; when buying any hat always look for the union label. Typographical Union reports they have come to an agreement with the newspapers for 1929. Janitors report they are still fighting the contract form of work, and the Embassy Theater is still unfair. Shoe Clerks report things busy just now, also that Steinberg's, Austin, and Feltman & Curme are unfair to them; they are also having trouble with Gallen Kamp. Pile Drivers report things quiet just now. Painters' Union No. 19 report they were after the five-day week, but unsuccessful; will keep on fighting for it. Casket Workers say business is good. Sign Painters, Carpet Mechanics and Millmen report it is quiet. Molders report that Oakland is having iron lamp posts made by an outside firm who is opening a shop in Oakland to comply with the Local Made law of that city; strictly union. Plumbers report they are having trouble with small jobbing plumbers and request a demand for their button when in need of a plumber. Steamfitters report things good. Office employees report they are taking in members working for the Spring Valley Water Co. Cracker Bakers report they have organized the packers working for the Grandma Cookie Co.; their Auxiliary organizer is doing good work; some shops are busy just now. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League report they had nomination of officers; state that if the League can get the banquet hall they would furnish coffee and cake at the next meeting; referred to secretary.

New Business—Nominations: For President, A. V. Williams; Vice-President, C. H. Parker; Secretary, W. G. Desepte; Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Plato; Trustees, Theo. Johnson, Jack Williams and Sid. France. Agitation Committee, N. Burton, J.

P. Hale and J. C. Willis. Nominations closed. Election next meeting. The matter of home industry agitation and help organizing the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League was referred to the incoming Agitation Committee.

Receipts, \$132.43; expenses, \$65.06.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet Wednesday, February 6th, when the following features will take place: Election and Installation of Officers; showing of an educational picture and the Ladies' Auxiliary's coffee and cake party. All delegates are invited to bring their women folks, as it is free.

"No Union-earned money except for Union-labelled goods and Union service."

Fraternally submitted,
W. G. DESEPTE,
Secretary.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary, January 16th.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting January 16th in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp Sts.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte.

Roll Call—Two officers absent.

Minutes—Of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—Read and filed.

Reports of Committees—Progress.

Unfinished Business—None.

New Business—A motion was made, seconded, and carried that all members nine months in arrears in their dues be dropped from the roll. A motion was made, seconded, and carried that we combine the office of Secretary and Treasurer. A motion was made, seconded, and carried that we follow the rule of the Trade Union Promotional League when nominating officers.

Nominations for Office—President, Mrs. Desepte; Vice-President, Mrs. Gerhart; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Decker; Guard, Mrs. Maxwell; Promoter and Agitator, Mrs. Duryea; Trustees, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Nielan.

A motion was made, seconded and carried that we have music and serve cake and coffee after the Installation of Officers on February 6th, in the small banquet room in the Labor Temple, and that we invite the delegates and their wives of the Trade Union Promotional League to be our guests for the evening.

No further business coming before the Auxiliary adjournment was called for.

MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

COMMUNITY CHEST.

A total of 133,000 San Franciscans gave favorable consideration to the Community Chest's appeal for \$2,250,000 in 1928. This year the goal will exceed that figure \$25,000, this amount being required to finance the minimum needs of the 107 agencies affiliated in the Chest. Every effort now is being made to get the message of needy humanity to every man, woman and child in San Francisco. If you can give time and money to this worthy project, both are needed; if you can give money but no time, then pledge all you can; if you are financially unable to give in any amount to your less fortunate brothers, then try to give some time and service on committees or teams during the period of intensive solicitation, March 4th to 15th. Active preparations for the campaign are now under way at 527 Mason Street (corner Post). Telephone Graystone 0620.

BENDER'S The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting Held Friday, January 18th.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by Chairman William P. Stanton.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes—Of previous meeting approved as printed in The Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Building Service Employees Local No. 44 (Window Cleaners), Fred West, additional delegate; Butchers No. 115, Jake Beckel, Victor Basso, Albert Elsbree, Frank Brady, Walter Murray, Jos. Y. Henderson, George Schade, M. S. Maxwell. Cooks No. 44, D. Zanklaris, Vice N. A. Oliver. Garage Employees, Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher. Machinists No. 68, A. Brenner, J. Beatty, P. Buckley, L. Casement, E. Duncan, J. Delaney, J. Hare, J. Wayman, D. P. Haggerty, G. Ross. Post Office Clerks, Ernest Utley. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Ed. Anderson, George Douglas, S. A. Silver, K. R. Watson, Paul Scharrenberg. Sausage Makers, George Baumann, John Funk. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, John Leary, R. P. Kenney. Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Jusaitis, A. C. Sheehan, Paul Goerlich, Nels Soderberg. Teamsters No. 85, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, William Conboy, Jos. E. Casey, Louis Molinari, Edward McLaughlin, Jas. E. Wilson, Jas. E. Hopkins, Joseph McCann. Waitresses No. 48, Hilda Baldwin, Vice Minnie Andrews.

Communications—Filed: From American Federation of Labor, copies of resolutions adopted by New Orleans Convention in behalf of the Retail Clerks and Laundry Workers; from Delegate Leon Mabile, tendering resignation as candidate for Executive Board; from Herman the Tailor, offering union men reduction in price on suits; from Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, criticising broadcasting of Houdini message from the spirit world.

Referred to Executive Committee: Wage scale and agreement of Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Resolution of New Orleans Convention calling for an active organizing campaign.

Referred to Secretary of the Council: Request from American Federation of Labor for supplying records of the affiliated membership, for use at the next annual convention.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League: New Year's program from Secretary John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department.

Report of Special Committees—Delegate Theo. Johnson submitted report on service on the Legal sub-Committee of the San Mateo-San Francisco Survey Executive Committee, to the effect that a bill has been prepared and introduced at Sacramento to facilitate the consolidation of San Mateo and San Francisco counties; that City Charter will thereafter have to be amended to provide for borough government, adjustment and county and municipal functions, and the allocation of debts and liabilities to be assumed by the various boroughs, and that an educational campaign will be necessary to bring about any such proposed consolidation of local and county governments. Accepted as progressive.

Report of John A. O'Connell, Legislative Agent, relative to personnel and incidents of the First Session just held by the State Legislature. This interesting report was received as progressive, and caused a general discussion and numerous inquiries, and replies by the Legislative representative.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners requested information regarding Brookwood College and was furnished with same by the Secretary, who attended the New Orleans Convention. Waiters

request public support in campaign against the Foster Lunch places.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing election were continued and closed. President was authorized to appoint the election committee.

Receipts, \$815.24; expenditures, \$319.99.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

CENSORSHIP IS NOT AMERICAN.

Surely it is no pleasant aftermath of the Hoover tour of Latin America that newspapermen declare that dispatches sent from ship to shore were subjected to censorship throughout. **Editor and Publisher**, in its current issue, contains a lengthy re-

view of the complaints. It appears that George Barr Baker, able publicity man and Mr. Hoover's veteran aide in that capacity, required that his own O. K. be on every story before it was sent. It is charged that words, sentences and even paragraphs were deleted, as during the war, and that in one case an entire story was withheld at Mr. Baker's "suggestion." Doubtless the results, from Mr. Hoover's standpoint, were sufficient to justify this sort of thing. But from the public point of view nothing can justify censorship, even of the mildest kind, in time of peace, no matter what may be the news event. It is not known that Mr. Hoover had any hand in this business of using the censor's pencil, but the clamor that has been made about it must have come to his attention by now and it ought to put him on guard for the future. Censorship in the United States can only win ill will for the man who imposes it, no matter how worthy may be his motives.

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Pocketbook do all of
your Shopping at this
Store and Save.



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259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

A Friendly Store for Furniture,
Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods.

Your Credit is Very Good With Us.
You Make Your Own Terms.

We welcome you whether you are
buying or "just looking." Give us a
chance to prove it.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

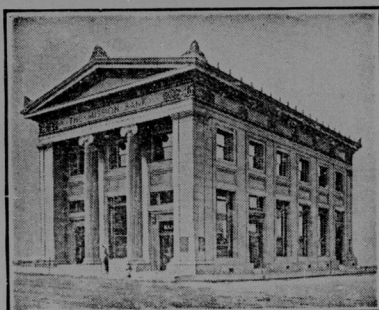
DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

The First Bank in the
Mission District



THE MISSION BRANCH

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Thomas Thompson of the Masters, Mates and Pilots; Harold B. McBride of the Tilesetters; Louis Hauser of the Musicians; Louisa Timm of the Garment Workers; William Axthelm of the Cooks; Walter P. Costello of the Cement Workers.

A new wage scale and working agreement was presented to the Labor Council last Friday night by the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union for approval. It will go to the Executive Committee for consideration and report back to the Council, after which the union will take up the matter with the employers.

Bill Posters' Union No. 44 of San Francisco has elected the following officers: President, Lee Phillips; Vice-President, J. Nelson; Recording Secretary, B. A. Brundage; Financial Secretary, H. Perry; Treasurer, Russ Lane; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jack Stanley; Business Agent for San Francisco, Joe Flaherty; Board of Trustees, H. Dane, W. Atnip, Joseph Flaherty; Executive Board, Jack Stanley, H. Perry; Oakland Executive Board, J. Bumgarten, Van Zant, L. E. Grant; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, B. A. Brundage, Lee Phillips; delegates to San Francisco Label Section, J. Nelson, H. Dane; delegates to San Francisco Theatrical Federation, Sid Flaherty, W. Flynn, T. Noriega; Oakland Business Agent, J. Endress; delegate to Oakland Labor Council, J. Bumgarten, L. Grant; delegates to Oakland Theatrical Federation, J. Bumgarten, W. Kelly, J. Sweeney.

THE "UNION" STORE

SALE

W. L. Douglas SHOES for MEN

EVERY pair of W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes in our stock—all sizes, all
widths, all new styles—

THREE SALE PRICES

5.45 6.85 8.15

OXFORDS and HI-LACE
TANS and BLACK

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET STREET

THE "UNION" STORE

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Building Service Employees, Local No. 44 (Window Cleaners), Fred West, additional delegate; Butchers' No. 115, Jake Beckel, Victor Basso, Albert Elsbree, Frank Brady, Walter Murray, Jos. Y. Henderson, Geo. Schade, M. S. Maxwell; Cooks No. 44, D. Zanklaris, Vice N. A. Oliver; Garage Employees, Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher; Machinists No. 68, A. Brenner, J. Beatty, P. Buckley, L. Casement, E. Duncan, J. Delaney, J. Hare, J. Wayman, D. P. Haggerty, G. Ross; Post Office Clerks, Ernest Utley; Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Ed. Anderson, George Douglas, S. A. Silver, K. R. Watson, Paul Scharrenberg; Sausage Makers, George Baumann, John Funk; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, John Leary, R. P. Kenney; Tailors No. 80, Walter V. Justitis, A. C. Sheehan, Paul Goerlich, Nels Soderberg; Teamsters No. 85, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, Wm. Conboy, Jos. E. Casey, Louis Molinari, Edward McLaughlin, Jas. E. Wilson, Jas. E. Hopkins, Joseph McCann; Waitresses No. 48, Hilda Baldwin, Vice Minnie Andrews.

Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 85, of San Francisco has elected and installed the following officers: President, Michael Casey; Vice-President, Thomas Kehoe; Secretary-Treasurer, James E. Wilson; Recording Secretary and Business Agent, John P. McLaughlin; Trustee, William McDonald; Organizers, John E. Stewart, Dan Sweeney, A. E. Otts; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Michael Casey, John A. O'Connell, John P. McLaughlin, James E. Wilson, William Conboy, Joseph Casey, Louis Molinari, Edward McLaughlin, James E. Hopkins. During the past year the organization paid sick benefits, \$23,873; death benefits, \$9,800; donations, \$2,250.

E. F. Duffy, who has been doing organizing work for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International in Oregon and Washington for some time past, has been transferred to California. A. J. Van Bebber, who had charge of the Southern district until December 30th, for about a year, and who returned to his home in San Francisco at that time, has been transferred to the territory vacated by Organizer Duffy.

The official call for the thirty-first annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America has been sent out by Secretary-Treasurer Victor O. Olander from his Chicago office. The convention will meet beginning Monday, February 11th, at the National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Testimony that the National Electric Light Association, representing the public utility interests, had contributed \$80,000 between 1924 and 1928 to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, while Mrs. John D. Sherman was president, and that it also paid \$600 each for 24 magazine articles written by Mrs. Sherman was presented to the Federal Trade Commission on January 11th.

The Committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor met at headquarters in this city yesterday afternoon to take up matters that had been referred to it by the last convention of the organization. Among the questions was that of a Pacific Coast Labor College.

The tightest Scotchman we know is the bird who gave his kids a nickel apiece for going to bed without supper. During the night he took the nickels out of their pockets and made them go without breakfast next morning for losing their money.

PENSION FOR STATE EMPLOYEES.

The special commission named a year or more ago by Governor Young to prepare a plan for pensioning state employees for consideration by the present session of the Legislature, has completed its work and submitted its findings to the governor. Among the main items in the report are:

1. A pension upon retirement for age or disability for service rendered subsequent to the time of the adoption of the plan.
2. A pension upon retirement for age, disability for employees in service before the plan has been adopted but not effective until one year after its adoption or operation.
3. An additional pension to produce at least \$40 per month allowance if retirement is after a certain age.
4. Death benefits not to exceed \$500.

The pension system as presented by the commission is flexible, according to age. The retirement payments will be figured upon a basis of one-seventieth of the employee's salary for each year in the state service. For example, 35 years service would allow the employee one-half his salary.

Retirement ages are from 60 to 70 years, subject to a 20-year minimum service. Retirement will be compulsory at 70 except that no employee now in service will be retired below 75 except for disability.

Contributions by employees toward the fund would range from 2.62 per cent to 7.02 per cent of their monthly salaries. The commission proposes that this fund shall be matched by the state. The plan will be compulsory.

The estimated cost to the state would be 5.61 per cent of the total pay roll of \$744,473 per year.

WHEN GASOLINE WAS A WASTE.

The chief builder of the gas industry of the United States died the other day at the age of 84. He was an Englishman, named C. G. Francklyn, and when he organized the Municipal Gas Light Company of New York, he put engineers at work on the new French invention of water gas.

They found that some stuff which the Standard Oil Company was throwing into the ocean as refuse was very good for gas making, and Francklyn contracted for a supply for two years, at one cent per gallon. The stuff was naphtha, the present-day gasoline.

Such a story seems to belong to another age—yet one man's life spanned the gap between that day and this. Francklyn also had built to order one of the first—perhaps the first—gas cooking ranges; which again sounds like delving into the remote past.

Progress is moving so rapidly these days that inventions grow old almost while we are looking at them, and the novelties of one year are the commonplaces of the next.

"Don't you think Maud is older than she makes out?"

"Well, anyway, she is not so young as she makes up."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
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